

VLR-5/21/74, NRHP-11/5/74

80-55

Form 10-300
(Rev. 5-72)UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE	Virginia
COUNTY:	Roanoke
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE	

1. NAME	
COMMON:	
Hollins College Quadrangle	
AND/OR HISTORIC:	

2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
Hollins College			
CITY OR TOWN:		CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:	
Hollins		Sixth (M. Caldwell Butler)	
STATE	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Virginia	51	Roanoke	161

3. CLASSIFICATION			
CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building complex <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> Comments

4. OWNER PROPERTY			
OWNER'S NAME:			
Hollins College Corporation			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
(Dr. John A. Logan, Jr., President)			
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE	
Hollins College	Virginia	51	
LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:			
Roanoke County Court House			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE	
Salem	Virginia	51	

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS			
TITLE OF SURVEY:			
Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey			
DATE OF SURVEY:	<input type="checkbox"/> Federal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State	<input type="checkbox"/> Local
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:			
Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
221 Governor Street			
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE	
Richmond	Virginia	51	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Hollins College Quadrangle is defined by six stylistically varied nineteenth and early-twentieth-century buildings. Visually united by materials, colors, and proportions, the complex forms an interesting and harmonious assemblage. The quadrangle did not receive its present form as the result of a preconceived plan, but evolved over a period of nearly eighty years. The earliest buildings on the quadrangle dated prior to the founding of the college and were built for the Botetourt Springs resort which operated from 1820 to 1841. The resort's hotel served as a dormitory from the time the school was formed until it was pulled down in 1900. The earliest remaining building on the quadrangle, and the first built specifically for the college, is East Building, erected 1856-58 opposite the hotel building. The quadrangle's northern end was defined by Main Building, erected in 1861; and with the erection of three additional buildings the quadrangle became an enclosed space. The modified Romanesque-style Bradley Chapel was built in the corner between East and Main Buildings in 1883. The octagonal Botetourt Hall was located in the corner between Main Building and the old hotel building in 1890. The quadrangle's south end was closed in 1908 by the erection of the Neo-Classical-style Charles Cocke Memorial Library.

Descriptions of Individual BuildingsWest Building

By the late-nineteenth century it was decided that the original hotel building should be demolished and replaced by a new structure. Funds were not available to undertake this project all at once, thus three-story brick wings were added to either end of the hotel in 1890. The rest of the building was demolished in 1900 and replaced by the present three-story brick structure filling in the space between the brick wings. The resulting three-part structure is the present West Building. Its gable-end-front wings originally contained an infirmary, doctor's office, faculty living quarters and halls for literary societies. The long center portion, completed in 1901, features a central pedimented pavilion with a projecting tetrastyle portico set on a six-bay brick arcade. The portico is composed of paired Doric columns set on pedestals with an entablature and balustrade above. A cupola originally accented the roof, but it was later removed. Shading the first floor on either side of the portico are wooden galleries with bracketed posts. Except for the portico and galleries, the building is a quite plain brick structure. The windows are tall and narrow with segmental lintels and two-pane sash. As originally laid out its first floor consisted of parlors, apartments, and a room for the YWCA. The building now serves a dormitory for 175 students.

East Building

East Building is a three-story Greek Revival structure of brick, and is considered the most architecturally significant building in the complex. The 144' X 36' structure is fronted by an impressive three-tiered portico. The fluted Greek Doric columns extend the height of the second and third stories, and are set on squat one-story round piers. The facade is crowned by a Doric entablature. Long balconies are at the second and third-story levels. A flight of steps originally led up to the center door of the second story level, but it has since been removed. The building now serves as a dormitory, but one old classroom with its early desks has been preserved.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Virginia	
COUNTY Roanoke	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

7.

Main Building

Main Building is the focal point of the complex and shows a mixed stylistic influence. The center section is accentuated by a pedimented Ionic portico set on a brick arcade. The pediment is enriched by a scroll-work tympanum and bracketed cornices. Extending across the building's first floor are wooden galleries with elliptical arched bays and Chinese lattice railings. The second floor windows are topped by shallow segmental pediments. A cupola was added to the roof in 1879, but was removed after 1900.

The college's main reception rooms are located on Main Building's first floor, and are decorated with heavy Neo-Classical architectural trim. In one of the smaller reception rooms is a mantel salvaged from the original hotel building. The east end of the first floor now serves as office space, although the upper floors still serve as dormitories. Main Building housed the dining room until the erection of Botetourt Hall, and the Chapel until the erection of Bradley Chapel.

Bradley Chapel

The Bradley Chapel building is a pleasing late-nineteenth-century brick structure featuring very narrow round-arched windows and a steep hipped roof. Above the center bay is a single pedimented dormer with two arches. The first floor is shaded by a later Tuscan porch and curved Tuscan colonnades which connect the building to the adjacent structures. The building's auditorium is intact although it is no longer used for a chapel.

Botetourt Hall

Botetourt Hall, originally called New Dining Hall, is an octagonal building of brick, shaded on its main sides by wooden galleries, and topped by an octagonal dome. Each side of the octagon is pierced by three narrow round-arched windows. The main floor of the building still serves as the school's dining hall, although the ground floor has been remodeled for a post office and bookstore.

Charles Cocke Memorial Library

The Charles Cocke Memorial Library at the south end of the quadrangle is a dignified Neo-Classical building of brick. Its dominant features are the pedimented hexastyle Roman Ionic porticos on both its front and rear elevations. The building is covered by a shallow hipped roof and is surrounded by a full entablature. As originally constructed, it had a combined gymnasium-auditorium on the ground floor with library above. When later converted into Administration offices, the president's and dean's offices were located in the former library space.

The quadrangle has walks extending along the center of each axis. It is informally planted with many shade trees, mostly ash, elms, and sugar maples.

C.L.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi-	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	losophy	
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human-	
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	itarian	
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Music	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Hollins College Quadrangle is the architectural focal point of one of the South's most distinguished institutions of higher learning for young ladies. The college traces its origins to the founding of the Roanoke Female Seminary in 1839 at what was then the Botetourt Springs resort. Shortly afterwards, the Valley Union Educational Society purchased the school and incorporated it into the Valley Union Seminary, a coeducational school which opened in 1842. The school's most influential leader, Charles L. Cocke, took charge of the institution in 1846, and ably guided it through difficult periods of debt and war. He was instrumental in having the seminary returned to an all-female school, saying in 1857 that "In the present state of society in our country young ladies require the same thorough and rigid mental training that is afforded to young men." The school's name was changed to Hollins Institution in honor of Mr. and Mrs. John Hollins of Lynchburg, who in 1855 granted a large sum for the erection of a new building. The name again was changed in 1911 to Hollins College.

The college's tree-shaded quadrangle with its rambling red brick buildings not only reflects the school's history and growth, but presents an interesting assemblage of nineteenth and early-twentieth-century scholastic architecture. The earliest building on the quadrangle, and the first built specifically for the school is East Building, erected in 1856 with the funds from the Hollins grant. With its impressive Doric colonnade East Building is one of western Virginia's major examples of Greek Revival architecture. Its mason was O.W. Brown, and D. C. Yates served as its master carpenter. Main Building was begun in 1860 by David Deyerle and G.A. Sedon, with its design attributed to Messers. Grant and Henning. Originally it was proposed that Main Building be fronted by a large colonnade, similar to East Building, but the design was simplified in execution, probably as a result of the Civil War.

Bradley Chapel, a simple structure of modified Romanesque style, was the first major building put up after the war. Its builders were G.A. Sedon and George Etter. Sedon also worked on the distinctive octagonal Botetourt Hall, erected as a dining hall in 1890. Around 1900, the last building dating from the time of the Botetourt Springs resort was pulled down for the center section of West Building. West Building's large brick wings had been erected about ten years earlier. The Neo-Classical style Charles L. Cocke Library was the last building erected on the quadrangle. Named in honor of the man considered the school's founder, the building was completed in 1908, and closed in the quadrangle's south end.

C.L.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Niederer, Frances J., Hollins College: An Illustrated History, The University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville, 1973.

Virginia: A Guide to the Old Dominion, American Guide Series, New York, 1940, 1941.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	37° 21' 20"	79° 56' 35"				
NE	37° 21' 20"	79° 56' 26"				
SE	37° 21' 14"	79° 56' 26"				
SW	37° 21' 14"	79° 56' 35"				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 6 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Staff	
ORGANIZATION Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission	DATE April, 1974
STREET AND NUMBER: 221 Governor Street	
CITY OR TOWN: Richmond	STATE Virginia
	CODE 51

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☒ Local ☐

Name
Junius R. Fishburne, Jr., Director
Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission
Title
Date

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES
JAMES L. CALVER, STATE GEOLOGIST

5058 17 NW
(DALEVILLE)

Roanoke Reservoir
SPILLWAY ELEVATION 1170

U.S.G.S. 7½' quadrangle (scale:1:24,000)
Roanoke, Va. 1963

HOLLINS COLLEGE QUADRANGLE

	Latitude	Longitude
NW	37° 21' 20"	79° 56' 35"
NE	37° 21' 20"	79° 56' 26"
SE	37° 21' 14"	79° 56' 26"
SW	37° 21' 14"	79° 56' 35"

